

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1042.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1802.

[VOLUME XVII.]

Thos. Rutherford, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A CONSIGNMENT OF

IRISH LINENS,

A FEW crates of Queens Ware, well assorted, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt in sacks, which they will sell low, as they are desirous of rendering speedy sales.
Richmond, October 11th, 1802. Wat

In the matter of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, bankrupts—all persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

MARCUS ELCAN, Assignees.
WM. TEMPLE,
Richmond, October 5th, 1802.

Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that by the late arrivals from England, they have received a general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they will sell on moderate terms.
Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. im.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber House is admirably calculated for the Storage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.
October the 11th, 1802.

William Galt,

Inform his Friends, that he has just received a general assortment of

4 Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the piece or package.
Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. im.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mobley, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildborees, Calicoes, Mullins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—A L S O—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 3 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.

James Brown, jun.

18 October, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.
JOSEPH GALLEGO.
Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 25 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 75 feet by 37—nearly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and grooved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to flow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniences for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the land, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to George Winton, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 3, called October 5, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

August 30, 1802.

Thomas Price, Plaintiff,

AGGIST

Nancy Littlepage, widow and relict of Richard Littlepage, dec.

and John Meux Littlepage, Fanny Goodwin Littlepage, James Stevenson Littlepage, Robert Page Littlepage, Maria Marshall Innis Littlepage, and Richard William Chamberlain Littlepage, children and heirs of the said Richard Littlepage, dec.

and infants of tender years. Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are inhabitants of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

A Caution!

THE public are forewarned from receiving an Assignment, or otherwise acquiring an interest, in the following BONDS, given by me to William Jones, some time about June 1800, and payable as followeth, viz:
One for £ 200, payable 1st March, 1801.
: : £ 200, : 1st March, 1802.
: : £ 200, : 1st March, 1803.
: : £ 100, : 1st March, 1804.
The above Bonds were given by me to the said Jones in trust for another person, and which other person is largely my debtor, over and above the sums herein mentioned; the said Jones having no interest in the said Bonds other than as a trustee between the parties.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Richmond, 28th September, 1802.

HAVING commenced the

PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the

County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle,

the District Court of Charlottesville, and

the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. 1f.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN Samuel Overton, administrator with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, Plaintiff,

AND Agnes Ragland wife of William Ragland, dec'd. Thomas Poindexter and Sarah his wife, Thomas B. Watkins and Ann his wife, John Graves and Mary his wife, Martha Ragland, which said Sarah, Ann, Mary and Martha, are children, of the said Agnes Ragland; William Ragland an infant by Thomas Poindexter now assigned his guardian, Henrietta, Louisa, Lucy and Rebecca Ragland, infant children of the said Agnes Ragland by the said Agnes now assigned their guardian, Waller Overton and Martha his wife, and Thomas, Archibald, James, Samuel, John, Waller, Lucy, Martha, Sally, Ann, and Eliza Overton, infant children of Waller Overton and Martha his wife, by the said Waller Overton, now assigned their guardian, John Bickley and Henrietta his wife, and Joseph Bickley, Elizabeth Overton Bickley, Richmond Harris and Margaret Henley his wife, Nicholas Meriwether and Mary his wife, which said Joseph, Margaret Henley, Mary and Elizabeth Overton Bickley, and children of the said John and Henrietta, and James, John, William, Waller Overton Bickley and Lucy Bickley, infant children of the said John and Henrietta, by the said John Bickley, now assigned their guardian, Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, and William Terrell and Polly Ragland Terrell, infant children of Joel Terrell and Lucy his wife, now the wife of the said Bernard Moore, and Sally and Nelly Moore, infant children of the said Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, by the said Bernard Moore, now assigned their guardian, Ann Pulliam, and John Lewis and Sufanna his wife, Samuel Hester, Robert Hester, William Bridgewater and Barbara his wife, Owen Burton and Mary his wife, Nancy Hester, James Greenwood and Henrietta his wife, Benjamin R. Pulliam an infant, by William Marshall now assigned his guardian, which said Sufanna, Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nancy, Henrietta and Benjamin R. Pulliam, are children of the said Ann Pulliam, Nicholas Meriwether husband of Sarah Meriwether, deceased, Joseph Meriwether and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Michie, a daughter of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, and Mary Ragland Meriwether, Lucy Meriwether and Sally Meriwether, infant children of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, by Nicholas Meriwether now assigned their guardian, Elizabeth Ragland widow of Samuel Ragland, dec'd. James Watson, the only surviving acting executor of James Michie, deceased, George Michie, James Michie, John Michie, Henry A. Johnson and Anna his wife, William Tompkins and Mary his wife, Ludlow Bramham and Sarah his wife, John Meade, husband of Elizabeth Meade, which said George, James, John, Ann, Mary, Sarah, and E. Elizabeth Meade, dec'd. are children of the said James Michie, dec'd.

Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his

counsel, the court doth refer the

accounts between the parties in this suit, to David Bullock, Richard Morris, John Overton, Lancelot Minon, David Watson, David Yancy, Robert Yancy and Charles Smith, to be by them, or any three of them, examined, stated, settled and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by themselves or required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WE have appointed the 24th of November next, to carry the foregoing decree into effect, at the Greensprings, in Louisa county and State of Virginia.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 20, 1802.

ONCE more most earnestly request all

persons who have any claims against the

estate of Major Samuel Ragland, dec'd. late of the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as I shall in a short time deliver up the balance of the debts now in my hands, agreeable to the will, and shall plead this notice, together with others already given, in bar to any claim that may be brought forward afterwards.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun.

Adm'r, with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, deceased.

Louisa, Sept. 20th, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Purn

frey, Book-Binder and Stationer

JUDGE TUCKER'S BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing an American edition of

BLACKSTONE'S

COMMENTARIES,

WITH

NOTES AND REFERENCE

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

WITH AN APPENDIX

To each volume, containing tracts upon

such subjects as appeared necessary to

form a systematic view of the laws

of Virginia as a member of the

Federal Union.

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of law in the College of William

and Mary, and one of the Judges of the

General Court of Virginia.

Printed by WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH and

ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.

The proposed Edition will contain—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to

correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing

in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitution and statute law.

III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which

will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and

SHORT TRACTS upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions; and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration. 5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting gibes and churches in Virginia. 9. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in the general code. 2. A discourse on the law of delinquents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of delinquents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parceny shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short abstract of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the editors preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of

Blackstone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part. The notes dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the United States are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type, on superfine paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes; and be bound in neat leather.

II. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

It is presumed, that a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work of extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it practicable. The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book-sellers in the neighboring towns. The post matters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any name that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete, they are therefore, determined not to leave a single list, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Fitchard and Mr. S. Pears, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglas, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk; Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Albert, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North Carolina; Messrs. Bailey & Waller, Charlestown, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, P. M. Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hall, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

William Young Birch.

Abraham Small.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS in the town

of Manchester, known by Nos. 7, 23,

24, 33, 34, 35, 86, 207, and 208.—Also,

Lot No. 60, which is a dwelling house

and garden, at present occupied by Thomas Glover.—Likewise, 2 and 3 acres

of Land adjoining the said town. For

terms apply to

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1802. ep m.

By virtue of a Decree of the High

Court of Chancery, will be sold,

between the hours of 10 and 4,

o'clock of Friday the 15th of this

month, on the premises,

A Tenement,

Belonging to the estate of John M'Kand,

deceased,

AND now occupied by Robert

Pollard of this city. This

tenement will be sold altogether, or be

divided into two or more lots as may best

suit the purchasers. Mr. Pollard will shew

the lot to any person willing to know the

boundaries. The terms will be communicated on the day of sale.

John Buchanan, Trustee.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1802. ap

Will be Sold, for Cash,
By public auction, on Thursday next,
the 14th day of this month, at the
Eagle Tavern, in the city of Rich-
mond, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon,
before the major part of the com-
missioners named and authorized
in and by a commission of bank-
ruptcy awarded and issued against
Hezekiah L. Wright, and Benjamin
Harris.

600 Acres of Land,
Lying and being in the county
of Hanover, a share in the Richmond
Library, and a few other articles, the se-
parate property of Hezekiah L. Wright.
ASHER MARX,
RICHARD DENNY, } Affirmes.
GEORGE MARX,
Richmond, Oct. 3, 1802.

RUNAWAY
From the subscriber in the forks of
Hanover, about the middle of last
month, a negro man named

JACOB;
He is about five feet ten in-
ches high, twenty five years old
and rather lame made. I have reasons to
believe that he will attempt to pass for a
free man, having been informed, that he
has in his possession a free pass; and also
knowing that he has been connected with
a white woman who has lived in my neigh-
borhood by the name of Sally Davis, and
being informed that he has moved from
the county, he may aid him in imposing
on the public with his pass or may claim
him as her slave. Ten Dollars will be given
to any person who will deliver him to me
or secure him in any jail so that I get him
again.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.
Hanover, Oct. 3, 1802.

Robert Gamble
Respectfully informs his Friends and the
Public that he is receiving a supply of
Fall Goods,
Which he will sell low, by the Piece or
Package.
Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Missing.
ON the 24th of August last, I wrote a
letter to Messrs. Hodgson & Thomp-
son of Baltimore, and enclosed therein
Three Bank Notes, which was put in the
Post Office on the same day—viz.
G. No. 2439, one United States Charle-
ton Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dol-
lars.
J. No. 4550, one United States Charle-
ton Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for
100 dollars.
H. No. 4070, one United States Charle-
ton Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100
dollars.
As Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson in-
form me they have never received that let-
ter, information is requested of any person
who may happen to have any knowledge
of the said letter and banknotes.
RO. GAMBLE.
Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

SECOND NOTICE
In the case of DANIEL MORGAN,
A BANKRUPT.
WHEREAS a commission
of bankruptcy, founded upon the
act of the congress of the United States,
passed on the fourth day of April, 1800,
entitled, "An act to establish an uniform
system of bankruptcy throughout the U-
nited States," hath been awarded and is-
sued against Daniel Morgan, late mer-
chant of the Town of Falmouth, and he
being declared a bankrupt, is hereby re-
quired to surrender himself to the com-
missioners in the said commission named,
or a major part of them, on Monday the
Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twenti-
eth days of October; and on Friday the
nineteenth of November next, at the
commissioners office, held in the auditor's
old office, near the falling garden, in the
city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon of each day, and make a full dis-
closure and discovery of his estate and ef-
fects; when and where the creditors are
to come prepared to prove their debts, and
at the second sitting to choose assignees,
and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is
required to finish his examination, and the
creditors are to assent to or dissent from
the allowance of his certificate. All per-
sons indebted to the said bankrupt, or
that have any of his effects, are not to pay
or deliver the same, but to whom the
commissioners shall appoint.
RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.
Richmond, Oct. 7, 1802. 1191bN

LIME.
A CARGO OF FRESH
Stone Lime,
IN TIERCES.
JUST arrived from Providence
(Rhode-Island) and for sale, at Rockets
Landing, by
JOHN LESTER.
Richmond, Oct. 3, 1802.

AN ADDRESS On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Re- presentatives, by OLIVER WOL- COTT, late Secretary of the Treasury.

(CONTINUED.)

If the statements are regarded as evi-
dence of facts, then I venture to assert, that
an opinion might have been formed, in a
very short time, whether the public business
has, or has not, been well conducted. In
making this assertion, I cannot be mistaken,
because such investigations are familiar to
me, and have been frequently made. On
the other hand, if the truth of the statements
is to be questioned, then, indeed, the com-
mittee have assumed a task of serious dif-
ficulty, of the extent of which, some of
the members are, probably, not apprized.
Mr. Giles has had much experience of the
duties of similar committees; but though
he possesses this advantage, which is of
great use, in enabling him to form reports,
he will, I presume, continue to be disinclined
to the labour of investigating non-
senses.

7th. The remaining part of the Report
is confined to criticisms upon particular
transactions of the former administration;
each of which I hope to place in a satis-
factory light, before the public.
For reasons, which justify the purchase
of sites, for navy yards, the public are
referred to a recent publication of Mr.
Stoddert, the former secretary of the na-
vy. I can add nothing to the force of
his arguments, which must be considered
as conclusive. By all men, who are not de-
cided converts to the theory of specific ap-
propriations:—For the satisfaction of
each mind, however, I take the liberty to
state a fact, not noticed by Mr. Stod-
dert:—

In March, 1801, Congress appropriated,
"for the expenses attending" (not "com-
pleting," as mentioned by Mr. Gallatin)
"sixteen four-gun ships, and for com-
pleting navy-yards, docks and
wharves, the sum of five hundred thou-
sand dollars." It is proved by Mr. Stod-
dert, that the purchase was attended
"with an obvious benefit to the United
States." The whole expense has been
expensively sanctioned by a subsequent
prior appropriation. Upon principles,
conceded by the committee, and open
which their system of specific appropriations rests,
the whole transaction, therefore, stands
completely justified. When will accusa-
tions against the former administration
cease, if their conduct cannot be protect-
ed even by the acts of the legislature?

8th. Referring to the purchase of navy
yards, the committee observe, "that, in
the war department, there likewise appears
to have been a transaction, unauthorized.
In the year— a pile of buildings was
commenced, under the directions of the
then secretary of war, on the banks of
Schuylkill, near the city of Philadelphia,
which have since been carried on in a man-
ner highly expensive. These buildings have
been called a Laboratory, and, although
yet in an unfinished state, have already cost
the United States 153,608 dollars and 5
cents, which sum has been paid out of
the appropriations heretofore made for
the quarter master department. The com-
mittee are of opinion, that this expendi-
ture of money could not be justified at any
time, but more particularly at a moment
when the United States were borrowing
money, at a high rate of interest, to meet
objects, which the legislature considered
necessary, and had sanctioned by law."

There is doubtless much propriety in
classing the purchase of the navy yards,
and the expenses of erecting these build-
ings, under one head, and considering them
as "equally unauthorized" by law.—
Though, in some particulars, the two es-
tablishments may be justified, on distinct
grounds, yet the general principle is the
same, that both were necessary to the suc-
cessful execution of measures, enjoined by law.
It is presumed, that no valid objection can
be drawn from the name of laboratory, for
though it may be suitable, yet that of ar-
senal, or magazine, is equally proper. Be-
fore these buildings were erected, I be-
lieve there did not exist, in the United
States, a single public building, accessible
by water transportation, in which arms,
military stores, clothing and other valuable
articles of public property, could be depo-
sited. No less a sum than twelve hun-
dred thousand dollars, was appropriated,
in 1798, for the purchase of cannon, small
arms, ammunition and military stores.—
A considerable proportion of these sup-
plies was expected to be drawn, and was
actually drawn, from the market of Phi-
ladelphia and its vicinity. At least one
central magazine, accessible by water, was
necessary for receiving such supplies as
were imported, and for effecting distribu-
tions to the navy and to garrisons on the
sea coast. Before these buildings were
erected, the public property was distribut-
ed in private buildings, in various parts
of the city of Philadelphia, and its vicinity,
where they could not be conveniently in-
spected, and where they could not be
guarded by the military, without hazard
of disturbing the order of the city; a great
accumulation of military supplies, in the
middle of a populous city, was unsafe; the
powers vested in the executive depart-
ment, in a season of military preparations,
were known to be of the highest impor-
tance, and the nature of the discretionary
authority, actually entrusted by law, to
the President of the United States, seemed
necessarily to imply the right to judge of
the most suitable means of preserving the
public property: a power which, when

compared with others, was of no impor-
tance.

The committee say, that these buildings
have "been carried on in a manner highly
expensive, and are yet in an unfinished
state." If it was intended that it should
be understood, that more money has been
expended than was necessary, considering the
extent and solidity of the buildings, then it is
certainly a happy opinion has been expressed,
without acquiring due information. If
the suggestion is, that the materials, decora-
tions, or workmanship were too costly,
then it is answered that the buildings are
brick structures, and an appeal is made to
the public, on a comparison with build-
ings erected by the different States, or by
the city of Philadelphia, or by incorporat-
ed companies, whether the design was un-
suitable. It is true that the whole design
has not been completed, but this idea is not
communicated by the expression that this
pile of buildings is yet in an unfinished state.
The public understand, that the expendi-
tures hitherto made are useless; let the
senates of the people of Philadelphia, and
its vicinity, decide on the correctness of
this impression.

The committee say, that the expense
has been defrayed "out of the appropriat-
ions heretofore made, for the quarter mas-
ter department." I shall not attempt to
reconcile this assertion with their first de-
claration, "that the appropriations for
the army have been considered as consti-
tuting but one general fund," but pro-
ceed to remark that the observation ap-
pears to imply an opinion that the fund
appropriated for the quarter master de-
partment could not lawfully be applied for
erecting necessary magazines. With such
men, as on reflection maintain this opin-
ion, it will be in vain to reason, respecting
the measures of the former administration;
as the opinion will prove, that there re-
mains no common source from which ar-
guments can be deduced. Unquestionably
it has been considered as a primary du-
ty of the quarter master's department, to
provide all magazines, by purchase, lease, or
otherwise, as should be deemed expedient:—
this was the established principle, during the
revolutionary war, and every subsequent
regulation and instruction, with which I
am acquainted, has proceeded on the same
idea. It cannot surely have been imagin-
ed, that specific appropriations, for distinct
items of expense in the quarter master's
department were necessary, if not, the ex-
pense has been defrayed out of the proper
fund, even upon the principles assumed by
the committee.

There is an allusion to the loans nego-
ciated for the public, at an interest of eight
per cent for ten years, which cannot be
misunderstood: "These are said by the
committee to have been obtained at a
"high rate of interest." Mr. Gallatin
has not thought it unbecoming, in an official
report, to represent the interest as exor-
bitant. I shall at all times be ready to
explain the reasons of my conduct, when
required; but to indirect imputations from
any quarter, it must be sufficient to ob-
serve, that this subject has been fully con-
sidered by a committee of equal authori-
ty with the committee of investigation,
the members of which, with the concurren-
ce of Mr. Nicholson, unanimously re-
ported, that they saw "no reason to doubt
that these loans were negotiated upon the
best terms which could be procured, and
with a laudable view to the public inter-
est."

9th. The next subject relates to the ap-
plication of money, for purposes of a
confidential nature, in the war and navy
departments, upon which the committee
express their opinion in the following
terms:—

"The committee beg leave likewise to
refer to an important principle formerly
settled by the executive, and actually prac-
tised upon in the war department, in re-
lation to the expenditure of public money,
which they deem improper in a govern-
ment like ours, where taxes cannot be im-
posed but by public consent; and where
monies arising from those taxes cannot be
disbursed but upon the authority of a law,
previously passed by the representatives of
the nation. By an act passed on the 9th
of February, in the year 1793, the presi-
dent is directed to cause the monies drawn
from the treasury, for the purpose of in-
tercourse with foreign nations, to be se-
cured by causing the same to be accounted
for specifically, in all cases wherein the
expenditure thereof may, in his judgment,
be made public; and by making a certifi-
cate or certificates, or causing the secreta-
ry of state to make a certificate or certifi-
cates of the amount of such expenditures
as he may think it advisable not to specify;
and such certificates are to be taken as
sufficient vouchers for the sums expended
in this law the committee do not intend to
question, but it is clear, that it extends
only to cases of compensation, for what
are usually called "secret services," that
may be rendered to the United States, in
their intercourse with foreign nations.—
The section above recited, has been in-
grafted into two laws, passed in the re-
spective years 1798 and 1800, but in every
law on the subject, it has been expressly
confined to foreign intercourse; and in the
act of 1800, is further limited to the con-
tingent expenses only of foreign inter-
course. It has not therefore been without
considerable surprise, that the committee
have seen the same principle applied to
the expenditures of the war department."

(To be continued.)

ALMANACKS,
For the Year 1803; for Sale, at
this office.

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE,
INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS
RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTION-
ATE FRIEND,
T. JEFFERSON.
NO. VIII.

We have seen what are the views of Mr.
Jefferson and his party relative to the
constitution of the United States. Not an
essential part of it is to remain unimpaired.

The magisterial chair of the presidency
is to be converted into a whirling, a play-
ing for boys; each demagogue must
have an opportunity to step in,—take a
swing, and stand out of the way till
all have had their turns in the spot.—
This is called the principle of rotation in
office.

The senatorial branch of the legislature
is to suffer an innovation no less inconsis-
tent with the principles of our govern-
ment: an innovation which if made, as the
act intended, will render the senate a nul-
lity, by destroying the balance for the pre-
servation of which that body was wisely
constituted, and without which the gov-
ernment, in its present representative
form, cannot exist.

The judicial department, by making the
judges elective at short intervals, is to be
rendered worse than merely useless: it is
to be made an instrument of tyranny and
vengeance in the hands of a majority of
the Legislature.—Let this great work of
reformation so happily commenced, be once
completed, and we shall speedily hear a
voice from Virginia, "The Philistines be
upon the sampion!"—Then indeed we may
wake; but the strength of the union
will be gone: it will depart with the pre-
sent constitution.

There are men among those who wish
to preserve this government, and who are
consequently opposed to the destructive
policy of Mr. Jefferson and his sect, who
yet imagine that the force of all his mis-
chievous scheme is confined to his head,
and that his heart is innocent of the ruin
with which we are threatened. There are
kindly disposed to alibi all his errors to
the childish whims and visionary dreams
of a speculating philosopher, whose head
has been turned by contemplating man as
advancing with rapid strides to a state of
perfection, in which every one, by a kind
of instinct, will become a moralist and
statesman, and in which self-government
will be the only government necessary to
the safety and happiness of society:—A
state of things in which, if any individual,
"moments of error and alarm," should
stray from the path of duty, nothing more
will be necessary to reclaim him, than that
he should be arraigned (not at the bar of an
anglo-monarchical, aristocratic judge,
but) at the bar of PUBLIC REASON.—
Men who charitably hold these opinions
of Mr. Jefferson's conduct imagine that he
wishes to get rid of our present constitu-
tion, and to substitute one by which the
Senate shall be newly elected at the end of
every two years, and by which the judges
shall be rendered passive instruments of
vengeance in the hands of vindictive ma-
jorities, for no other reason than that, in
the integrity of his heart, he really con-
siders the senate as too aristocratical for the
benefit of the country, too widely distinct
from the other branch of the legislature;
and the judiciary department as too inde-
pendent of the legislature for the due and
faithful execution of law and justice.

Such opinions of the chief magistrate of
the country, when none other can be en-
tertained without impeaching his heart
and his integrity, are honourable to the
ambitions of those who hold them.
It was when we also believed that the
virtue of Mr. Jefferson's character was a
constant perversion by extravagant theo-
ries, and deluded by the mists of philo-
sophism. Our opinion has been changed;
and we shall now take the liberty of going
a little out of our way for the purpose of
showing on what we ground the conviction
that Mr. Jefferson's objects, in the changes
which have been contemplated, is noth-
ing less than to enervate the general gov-
ernment and prepare it to become an easy
prey to the aspiring ambition of a large
and powerful state.

If such a system as Jefferson, and Paine,
and Epes, and the rest of the fraternity
are contending for, would really prove
more beneficial to the United States than
the one under which we have hitherto
lived and flourished—which has "thus
far kept us free and firm," it is certainly
rational to conclude that the same would
be beneficial in Virginia. If Mr. Jefferson
wishes for these innovations in the constitu-
tion because he thinks they will promote
the strength and prosperity of the Union,
he would doubtless endeavour to intro-
duce similar arrangements into the gov-
ernment of his own state, the prosperity
of which cannot be less dear to him than
that of the Union. His honesty then may
be tested by this criterion: If he wishes
to place the Senate of Virginia upon the
same footing as the house of representa-
tives, to reduce their time of service to the
same period, and to abolish the system of
classing them; and if he wishes the Judges
of Virginia to hold their offices at the
pleasure of the legislature, and to be elected
for a period of years, we may then ven-
ture to pronounce that he is more weak
than wicked; for he has never been sus-
pected of harbouring sinister designs a-
gainst the strength and permanency of the
government of that state. On the contrary,
should it appear that he has wished to
diminish the distinction between the two
branches of the legislature of Virginia, and
to place the judicial department above all
dependence upon the legislature, even for

a law to pay their salaries, we shall then
be compelled to seek some other motives
than the public good to account for such
contrary views relative to the government
of the United States.

In the Notes on Virginia, Query XIII.
and reply, will be found, in part, what
Mr. Jefferson denominates the CAPITAL
ASPECTS of the constitution of Virginia.
He makes many grievous complaints of
the constitution of the Senate, as not suf-
ficiently aristocratic, though the senators
are chosen for four years. He is highly
displeased, that the senate and the electors
of the senate do not constitute a different
interest from the rest of the community.

"The Senate, says he, is, by its consti-
tution too homogeneous with the house of
delegates, being chosen by the same el-
ectors, at the same time, and out of the
same subjects, the choice fall of course
on men of the same description. The pur-
pose of establishing different houses is to
introduce the influence of different inter-
ests, or different principles. In some of
the American states, the delegates and
senators are so chosen, as that the first
represent the persons, and the second the
property of the state; but with us wealth
and wisdom have an equal chance for ad-
mission into both houses. We do not,
therefore, derive from the separation of
our legislature into two houses, those be-
nefits which a proper complication of prin-
ciples is capable of producing, and those
which alone can compensate for the evils
produced by their dissensions."

In all this there appear no symptoms of
a desire "to reduce the time of service of
the senators to the same period with the
house of representatives,"—nor to "intro-
duce the same spirit that pervades the
lower house."—He here contends manfully
for a permanent separation of the two
orders of subjects, as he is pleased to term
them, that the wealthy may be represented
by the Senate, and the wife by the house
of delegates, and grieves that wisdom has
an equal chance with wealth for admission
into the senate. He is even offended that
those who are simply wise without being
wealthy should be allowed to meet at the
same time and place, as those whom he
wishes to have formed into a privileged or-
der, for the purpose of chusing their re-
presentatives, because he, says the choice
will necessarily fall on men of the same
description.

How is all this to be accounted for
without involving a conviction that Mr.
Jefferson wishes an energetic government
for Virginia, while he is endeavouring to
relax, and debilitate, and democratize, and
destroy that of the United States? It is
well known that the manner in which
President Bonaparte became master of all the
republics of Europe was by first prefer-
ring to them amendments to their constitu-
tions, by persuading them that he was a-
bout to execute "a great work of refor-
mation which was happily commenced."—
President Jefferson is philosopher enough
to know that the same causes will pro-
duce the same effects in all countries; and
he has attachment enough to his native
state to wish to see it in a situation to
profit by the imbecility which his mea-
sures must inevitably bring upon the na-
tional government.

For the same reason that Mr. Jefferson
would place the senate of Virginia above
the influence of the mass of subjects, he
would also render the judges of Virginia,
and the governor also completely indepen-
dent of all other authorities, not only as it
respects the tenure of their offices, but as
it respects their very compensations. So
far from "settling their appointment in the
legislature, and rendering them elective for
a period of years," as is to be the case in
the general government, he declares that
the "legislative, executive, and judiciary
powers should be so divided and balanced,
that no one could transcend its legal li-
mits without being effectually checked
and restrained by the others." Such a
division, he says, was intended in the con-
stitution of Virginia; but, he adds, "No
barrier was provided between the several
powers. The Judiciary and Executive
members were left dependent on the Leg-
islative for their subsistence in office, and
some of them for their continuance in it.
If, therefore, the legislature assumes exe-
cutive and judiciary powers, no opposi-
tion is likely to be made; nor, if made, can
it be effectual."

Pray, Mr. Jefferson, why not effectual?
Because the judiciary and executive mem-
bers are left dependent on the legislative
for their subsistence in office; consequen-
tly, should the legislature refuse to make
appropriation for the salaries of the offi-
cers in the other departments, those offi-
cers would be compelled to submit to the
will of the legislature or to retire from of-
fice; therefore "all the powers of gov-
ernment, legislative, executive and judi-
ciary, result to the legislative body,"
which, in this way may "transcend their
legal limits, without being effectually
checked and restrained by the others."
This, Sir, was thought, by the constitu-
tionalists, during the last session of congress,
to be very good reasoning, though they
were not quite so scrupulous and squeamish
as yourself. They were content that the
judiciary members should depend upon
the legislative for their compensations,
but not for their offices. Thus far they
wished to have the legislative power "ef-
fectually checked and restrained," as the
constitution directs. You and your friends
however, were pleased to order the mat-

* This by the way is egregiously un-
true. There is nothing of the kind, nor
ever was, in any of the American States.
† For some of these reasons we are
indebted to the author of "The Pretensions
of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency," &c.
‡ See Notes on Virginia, Query XIII,
and Answer.

ter differently, and to declare that the judges should be left dependent upon the legislature, not merely for their subsistence in office, which in Virginia you think a capital defect, but even for their continuance in it—Now it seems, that, not content with this, you resolve to have the constitution itself changed for the purpose of increasing this dependence, by vesting the very appointment of the judges in congress, and by rendering them elective for a period of years."

Such inconsistencies are too gross and palpable to be reconciled with a belief in integrity in the man who is guilty of them. We leave them for those to reconcile who would persuade us that no designs are formed against the continuance of our present government and the union of these states.

The changes contemplated are nothing short of an entire revolution, and if effected will place our government at entirely at the mercy of every disorderly mob which may be disposed to take the trouble of managing public affairs, as ever that of France was, in the most dreadful periods of the revolution. Upon the supposition that such are the designs of our present administration, and upon this alone, can we rationally account for Mr. Jefferson's desire to bring Tom Paine to this country. If it be a point settled that we can no longer live under the constitution which forms the glory of the life of Washington, and the most elegant pillar in the temple of his fame, if we must have a revolution, let us join with our president in hastening the arrival of Paine. In destroying a form of government he is an accomplished, an experienced workman. In this he has laboured, and with as much effect as any man living." He was found serviceable to these states when a revolution was their object. That done, he retired to seek in Europe his proper element, "the tempestuous sea of liberty," and from France calumniated Washington as a traitor to the revolution which he thought calculated to put an end to popular commotions in this country. Upon leaving the United States, he attempted to exercise his "USEFUL LABOURS," in England his native country; but as the nation had no pressing occasion for a revolution he was compelled to save his neck by abandoning his country. He next betook himself to France where a revolution had been commenced, which for a series of years afforded him an opportunity of basking and wallowing in the confusion, devastation, bloodshed, rapine and murder in which his soul delights. Now, alas! in his old age this comfort also has forsaken him. The government of France has again become tranquil, and Paine, of course, has again become unhappy. He once more turns to the United States, with a hope that they are prepared to begin anew "the great work of reformation"—Jefferson meets him with open arms, informs him that it is "happily commenced,"—offers a frigate to bring him over—prays for a continuance of his useful labours, and assures him of his high esteem and affectionate attachment.—Such, Americans, are the signs of the times!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, August 5:
Extract from the Registers of the Deliberations of the Council of State.
Sitting of August 4.
PROJECT OF A SENATUS CONSULTUM.
For organizing the Constitution.

[Concluded from our last.]

TITLE V.
Of the Senate.

54. The senate regulates, by an organic senatus consultum, the constitution of the colonies. 55. Every thing not provided for by the constitution, and which may yet be necessary to its operation. 56. It explains those articles of the constitution on which admit of different interpretations. 57. The senate, by acts entitled senatus consulta, 1st. Suspend for five years the functions of judges in the departments where that measure may be necessary. 2d. Proclaim, where circumstances require it, certain departments out of the protection of the constitution. 3d. Determines the time when the individuals arrested in virtue of the 46th article of the constitution, are to be brought before the tribunals in such cases where they are not brought to trial within ten days from the period of their arrest. 4th. Annuls the judgments of the civil and criminal tribunals when dangerous to the safety of the state. 5th. Dissolves the legislative body and tribunals. 6th. Appoints the consuls. 56. The organic senatus consulta and ordinary senatus consulta are deliberated upon by the senate on the initiative of the government. A simple majority suffices for the senatus consulta. Two-thirds of the members present are necessary for an organic senatus consultum. 57. The projects of the senatus consultum, adopted in consequence of articles 54 and 55, are discussed in a privy council, composed of the consuls, two ministers, two senators, two councillors of state, and two grand officers of the legion of honour. At each meeting the first consul appoints the members who are to compose the privy council. 58. The first consul ratifies the treaties of peace and alliance, after taking the advice of the privy council. Before he promulgates them, he communicates them to the senate. 59. The act of a nomination of a mem-

ber of the legislative body, of the tribunals, and of the tribunal of cassation is entitled *Arrête*.

60. The acts of the senate relative to its police and internal administration, are entitled *Deliberations*.

61. In the course of the year 12 they will proceed to the nomination of fourteen senators, fixed by the 15th article of the constitution. This nomination shall be made by the senate, on the presentation of the first consul, who shall for that purpose select three persons from the list of citizens chosen by the electoral colleges.

62. The members of the grand council of the legion of honour are members of the senate, whatever may be their age.

63. The first consul may besides nominate to the senate, without the previous presentation of the electoral colleges of the departments, citizens distinguished for their services and their talents; on these conditions, however, that they shall be of the age required by the constitution, and that the number of senators shall not exceed 120.

64. The senators may be consuls, ministers, members of the legion of honour, inspectors of public instruction, or employed on extraordinary and temporary missions.

65. The senate appoints each year two of its members to perform the duty of secretaries.

66. The ministers have seats in the senate, but no deliberative voice, unless they are senators.

TITLE VI.
Of the Councillors of State.

67. The councillors of state shall never exceed the number of fifty.

68. The council of state is divided into sections.

69. The ministers have rank, seats and votes in the council of state.

TITLE VII.
Of the Legislative body.

70. Each department shall have a number of members proportioned to the extent of its population, conformable to the annexed table.

71. All the members of the legislative body belonging to the same deputation are to be nominated at once.

72. The departments of the Republic are divided into five series, conformable to the annexed table.

73. The present deputies are classed according to these five series.

74. They shall be renewed in the year to which the series, including the department to which they are attached, shall be referred.

75. The deputies nominated in the year 10 shall, however, complete their five years.

76. The government convokes, adjourns, and prorogues the legislative body.

TITLE VIII.
Of the Tribunals.

77. From and after the year 13 Tribunals shall be reduced to fifty members. One half of the fifty shall go out every three years. Until this reduction be completed, the members who go out shall be replaced. The tribunals are divided into sections.

78. The legislative body and the tribunals are to be wholly renewed immediately on their dissolution by the senate.

TITLE IX.
Of Justice and the Tribunals.

79. There shall be a Grand Judge, Minister of Justice.

80. He has a distinguished place in the senate and the Council of state.

81. He presides in the Tribunal of Cassation and the Tribunals of Appeal when the Government judges it proper.

82. He has the right of vigilance and superintendence over the Tribunals and Justices of Peace.

83. The Tribunal of Cassation, when he sits as President, has the right of censure and discipline over the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. He may, on serious complaints, suspend the judges from their functions, and send them before a judge to give an account of their conduct.

84. The Tribunals of Appeal have the right of superintendence over the Civil Tribunals within their jurisdiction, and the Civil Tribunals over the Justices of Peace of their district.

85. The Commissioners of Government to the Tribunals of Cassation superintend the Commissioners to the Tribunal of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. The Commissioners to the Tribunals of Appeal superintend the Commissioners to the inferior Tribunals.

86. The members of the tribunal of legislation are appointed by the senate on the presentation of the first consul. The first consul presents these candidates for each vacant place.

TITLE X.
RIGHT OF PARDONING.

87. The first consul has the right of pardoning. He exercises it after the deliberation of a Privy Council, composed of the Grand Judge, two Ministers, two Councillors, and two Members of the Tribunal of Cassation.

The Council of State having, on the reference of the Consuls, discussed the above project, approve of it, and decree that it shall be presented to the Consuls in due form.

(A true Copy) J. G. LOCRE,
Secretary-General of the Council of State.

Approved, BONAPARTE, First Consul.
By order of the First Consul,
H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

The project of the Organic Senatus Consultum was carried to the Conservative Senate by the Councillors of State Regnier, Portalis, and Desjolle, Orators of the Go-

vernment, and adopted by the Senate in its sitting of this day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5. Late from Europe.

Arrived at this port, late last evening, the fast sailing ship Fanny, captain M'Alister, from Amsterdam, and left from Cowes, in 35 days. Capt. M'Alister brings London dates to the 25th August, being a few days subsequent to our last accounts. These however, do not furnish anything materially new or interesting, if we except one article, which is an arrete of the French government, prohibiting the entry and circulation in the republic, of British newspapers. The English newspapers in noticing this extraordinary decree, upbraid the French government with cowardice, they having originally thrown out the gauntlet, being the first to make a pusillanimous retreat from the contest. It is obvious, that Bonaparte in adopting this measure could not have passed a severer sarcasm on the pretended liberty of the French people. Newspapers are not alone excluded, but all English works of a periodical description, are interdicted. This act is an outrage on the common sense of the French nation, as it involves one of two disgraceful principles—either that the French people have not sufficient understanding to reject the errors of the British writers, or that the latter possess ideas of liberty too refined for the meridian of Paris. In either case it is alike humiliating to the national character. It is a bold step towards carrying them back to that stage of vassalage and barbarism in which the pursuits of literature were confined to particular "feats," and the human mind overclouded with bigotry and superstition.

October 7.
DELAWARE ELECTION.

We have heard some rumours, and seen two letters, on the subject of this election. From the whole, we are led to believe that in the county of New-Castle, the democratic candidate has a majority of 937 votes. From the other counties no information has been received.—New-Castle county has always been considered as the stronghold of Jacobinism. At the last election for Governor, the democratic interest had a majority, 150 less than the present.

This apparent increase is naturally accounted for by the astonishing influx of foreigners, 300 of whom it is alleged, have been naturalized there during the present year. It is also proved, that of these 300, a large proportion were permitted to vote last year; although they were not possessed of the requisite qualifications.

This majority in one county has flattered the expectations of our Democrats. They already consider the fate of the election as decided in their favor. But it should be remembered, that the remaining counties of Sussex and Kent, are not only very populous, but energetically Federal. Last year in the former county upwards of 2700 votes were given, of which a majority of 900 were Federal. In Kent there was a Federal majority of 210. The Democratic Governor prevailed by a poor majority of nineteen votes!

Admitting therefore the majority in Newcastle to be as stated above, we have every reason to believe, that the Federal majority from Sussex, will at least balance it. When the returns from Kent are added, what will be the astonishment of the Democrats!

October 8.

We have received no additional information respecting the election in Delaware. The known federalism of Sussex and Kent induces a strong hope that an exemplary triumph of correct principles and sound patriotism will be obtained.

Since writing the foregoing, we have had the happiness to learn, that private advices from Delaware have been received, which state, that on closing the poll for Kent, Mr. Bayard was declared to have a majority of 219 votes. These subtracted from New-Castle majority, reduces it to 738; against which the present unaltered majority of Sussex is to be placed. With respect to Sussex, little doubt can be entertained of its yielding a vast federal majority. We learn that 2800 votes

have been given in that district, and that of these, Mr. Bayard will certainly have a majority of near 1000: So that his election may be considered as certain.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1802.

The letter of Governor Bloomfield to the Vice-President, and the answer of Mr. Burr, deserve the particular notice of the political reader. The Governor of New-Jersey was no doubt directed to this measure by the Democrats of that state, in order to force from Mr. Burr his political creed. They possess the most bitter antipathy towards the Vice-President, for no other reason but because he has paid some friendly visits to General Dayton at Elizabethtown. Gov. Bloomfield, whatever he may publicly profess, is no friend of Mr. Burr's. His letter can only be regarded as a snare to have entrapped the Vice-President. Mr. Burr has however happily extricated himself from their talons, and by his answer, although he denies the charges which have been advanced against him, leaves the Governor of New-Jersey and his council in perfect mystery respecting his political sentiments.

Mr. Jefferson's letters to Callender published in the last Gazette, arrest the attention of men of all parties, without distinction. Even some of the warmest friends of Mr. Jefferson proclaim their disapprobation by a silence which is seldom observed on the arrogant visage of democracy. But this is no ways astonishing, for to vent their spleen against Callender or to rail against his writings would be now to offer an unpardonable insult both to the taste and judgment of their President. To attempt to vindicate the contents of the letters, would be an attack upon the principles of our constitution, of which the maddest demagogue is sensible, although it escaped the notice of the Monticellian sage. Thus they are reduced to a dilemma which will require more ingenuity to surmount than even the Geneva treasurer is possessed of. All the combined forces of the Clintons, the Langdonites, the Gerrites, and the Loganites, with their subordinate satellites, will be unable to resist the effect which the last Recorder has produced upon the minds of Americans—a Recorder which will be remembered as long as there is candour to acknowledge the wide difference between the open and virtuous conduct of Washington, and the secret and clandestine policy of Mr. Jefferson; a Recorder, which will serve as a lasting epitaph of the integrity of the former, but as a monument of disgrace to the latter; a Recorder to record the infamy of a transaction, which the tears of the weeping willows of Monticello will not wash away, until the Recording Angel shall blot out the foulest crimes which ever defiled society.

The following letters, with the introduction, are given without a single word of comment. We wait with some little curiosity to hear what the two NOBLE FAMILIES will say to it. N. T. Ev. Post.

"From the Trenton 'True American.'"

The attack upon Col. Burr, in several late pamphlets and papers, has excited much sensibility in the public mind, as well on account of the high station he has long occupied in the estimation of the friends of liberty, and his zealous and uniform exertions in their cause, as from the important office he now holds by their suffrages in the government of the United States. In New-Jersey, this sensation is peculiarly strong from his having been born and educated here; and from the high veneration universally entertained for the memories of his grandfather and father, successive presidents of Princeton College. The following letters cannot, therefore, but be extremely interesting to our readers and the public generally. They were submitted to us for publication. We give them without a comment: confident that they will make a due impression on the public mind.

LETTER

From Governor BLOOMFIELD to Colonel BURR.

Trenton, Sept. 17, 1802.

Dear Sir,
It cannot have escaped your knowledge, that two pamphlets, entitled, "The Narrative" and "The View," published in your city, have engaged much of the public attention.

What regards the suppression of Wood's "History of the administration of John Adams," has become of no moment since the book itself has been published, for it seems to be universally agreed that the book, so far as any effect could be produced by it, was calculated to do more injury than benefit to the republican cause.—But the bold allegations which purport that you combined with the federal party to defeat the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, occasion some solicitude among those to whom you are known.

Those, indeed, who have witnessed your various and uniform exertions in the cause of liberty, and the firmness and independence of your conduct on every occasion, are not to be

shaken in their confidence or esteem by anonymous calumnies, but they can only express their own opinions, and repeat the declarations which they are informed you have made.

—This leaves room for our common enemies to cavil—If some one were authorized from you to make these declarations, it would I think remove the apprehensions which are entertained by some honest men, warm in the cause of freedom, jealous of their rights, and watchful of those who have the honor of being their servants.

Our intimacy in our youth and in the army, is generally known in this state.—My address to the people of Burlington, in September 1800, wherein I stated your services in the field and in the cabinet, and recommended you for Vice-President, is not forgotten; and these circumstances have occasioned more enquiries of me respecting the calumnies against you, than would otherwise have been made.

I have no other apology to offer for this intrusion, than to assure you that it proceeds from motives founded in patriotism, and in that cordial friendship which has ever subsisted between us.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my respect and esteem; and that I am,

Most truly your friend,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.
The hon. AARON BURR,
Vice-President of the U. S.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.
New-York, 21st. Sept. 1802.

DEAR SIR,

You are at liberty to declare from me, that all those charges and insinuations which aver or intimate that I advised or countenanced the opposition made to Mr. Jefferson pending the late election and balloting for President; that I proposed or agreed to any terms with the federal party, or with any individual with either party; that I attempted to be held up in opposition to him, or attempted to withdraw from him the vote or support of any man, whether in or out of Congress; that ALL SUCH ASSERTIONS AND INTIMATIONS ARE FALSE AND GROUNDFLESS.

I have not thought that calumny, unsupported by proof, or the authority of a name, could so far receive attention from the public as to require an answer, or even a denial; yet if you shall imagine that any declaration from me can be necessary to remove doubts from the mind of one honest man, you may consider this letter as submitted to your discretion to publish, if you shall think proper.

Accept, I pray you, my thanks for your friendly solicitude, and assurances of the high respect and consideration, with which I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. BURR.

His Excellency Governor BLOOMFIELD.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

On Tuesday the 5th instant, the Richmond Races (over the Fairfield Course) commenced.

TUESDAY.

First Annual Sweepstake—for 3 year olds.
Mr. Wm. Randolph's (of Wilton) Colt W. 1—1
Mr. Harrison's Colt Francis, 2—3
Mr. Selden ———— paid.
Mr. Tayloe ———— paid.

WEDNESDAY.

First day's Jockey Club of 500 Dollars.
Mr. Selden's Horse Carlander, 1—1
Mr. Taylor's Horse Mendoza, 2—3
Mr. Hoopes's Horse Abaris, 3—2
Mr. Hofsas's Horse Gaiatin, dit.
Mr. Dixon's Horse Thunder Clap, dit.
N. B. Mendoza and Thunder Clap both bolted in the second heat.

THURSDAY.

Second day's Proprietor's Purse of 250 Dollars.
Mr. Hoopes's Bedford Mare, 1—1
Mr. Taylor's Chanticleer, 2—3
Mr. Selden's Filly, by Bedford, 3—2
Mr. Dixon's Thunder Clap, dit.
Mr. Symes's Horse ———— dit.

FRIDAY.

The great Stakes of 1000 Dollars, for three year olds.
Mr. Tayloe's C. C. Expectation, 1—1
by Bedford,
Mr. Tyler's Filly Tullia, by Chanticleer, 2—3
Mr. Hoopes's Filly ———— paid.
Mr. Selden's Colt ———— paid.
Mr. Randolph's Colt ———— paid.

This race was won the second heat, at 3 minutes 48 seconds, as reported to the Judges by the Timers—Mr. Hoopes and Mr. A. Randolph.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications, intended for this day's Gazette, are unavoidably postponed.

Executors of the late Gen.
George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of
LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county, on the left bank of the Potomac, containing 300 acres. The soil is well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, 15 from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Green Falls of the Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and cultivated for live.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 88 1/2 acres. Chatter's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equal to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bull Run, containing 1600 acres—One-half, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county, containing 240 acres. This tract, though small, is extremely valuable. It lies on the Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocottan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the hay. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 301 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county,
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Giffis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bullock Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.
August 30. cptf.

THIRD NOTICE
In the case of Thomas Hooper
& Henry Toler,
BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, &c." has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named or a major part of them, on Friday the 20th, and on Saturday the 21st days of September; and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the commissioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,
WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, junr, to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following TRACTS OF LAND, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 844 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the Goose Pond, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland, } Trustees.
Charles Johnston, }
Richmond, August 11, 1802. cptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.
Sept. 2d, 1802.

The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of this month, is postponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be sold, at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement.
Sept. 11, 1802. The TRUSTEES.

TO RENT,
A BRICK HOUSE,

Fronting the Market-House. For terms apply to
Alexander Gilchrist,
near the basin of the Canal.
Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802. tf

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tipples.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening the supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorized to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.
Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Town of Coffee House, New York, on the 22d day of December next, at 11 o'clock, noon—Eleven Thousand

ACRES OF LAND,
in one or more Lots, lying in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Leeking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,
To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lies between the former and Main Leeking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.
Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simons, esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.
July 30, 1802. [tf]

TO RENT,
For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling
HOUSE
(With the necessary back-buildings.)
Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of Messrs. W. & D. Burr. Enquire of
Wm. Mackenzie & Co.
Two doors below.
Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

By the several late Arrivals,
Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [30t]

EAGLE TAVERN,
—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit. His Stables are well furnished with FORDAGE, and a careful Oiler.
May 27, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Commons of this City,
about the 4th inst.

A forrel horse,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces flow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the aforesaid horse to me in this city, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen twenty for the thief if brought to justice.
Charles Winegardner.
Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS
Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,
—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foins, Burnet, Ryegrass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variety of Garden Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and Red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.
Richmond, August 15, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Hyde,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 21st inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A MAN, who can teach the English Language grammatically, also Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Liberal wages and other advantages will be given to such a person. A married man, with a small family, will be preferred.
Harry Heth.
Blackheath Coal Pits, near
Richmond, Sept. 17, 1802.

In the matter of Christopher Anthony and Tarleton Woodson Plaintiffs,
BANKRUPTS.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony, Tarleton Woodson Plaintiffs, merchants, of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Anthony and Plaintiffs, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupts estate, on Saturday the 9th day of October next, at the commissioners office in the Auditor's old office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, in order to assent to or dissent from the said assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said bankrupts estate and effects, and also to their compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing on any matter of things relating thereto.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Sept. 30th, 1802.

**THE FOLLOWING
SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,**

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and proximity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to commend the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1 prize of	500	500
2 do of	250	500
3 do of	120	500
10 do of	50	500
50 do of	20	1000
590 do of	10	3900
1000 do of	7	7000
58		14,000
1800 tickets at five dollars,		14,000
not quite two blanks to a prize		

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees, & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, Junr. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin O. Liver, Junr. John D. Blair.
Richmond, July 15, 1802.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.
Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (cawf)

"A saving of time is a saving of money, for time is even more precious than money."
FRANKLIN.

**MAYO'S
TOLL BRIDGE,**

THE public are respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong and substantial hand rails; and will very shortly be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass by day or by night, with the utmost safety and the most unbounded confidence. When the vast magnitude of this undertaking, by a single individual—the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the whole community—the immense sum which it has cost—the great length of time (a period of no less than 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection—but above all, the importance of it to those who travel North and South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with and always receive universal patronage and support. Exclusive of these reflections, economy itself points out this to be the cheapest, and surely it is the most agreeable, mode of crossing the river; for the very small difference in the expense of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety and expedition, which this excellent and useful bridge affords.

SAMUEL JONES.
Richmond, Sept. 4, 1802.

**CASH
GIVEN FOR**

United States' Stock,

AND FOR
Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.
Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 100wf